

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, showers Friday afternoon, clearing at night; variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

NO. 1,186.

TO HOLD THE TREATY OVER

No Attempt to Pass It Will Be Made This Session.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STEP

It Means More Than the Acquisition of a Small Territory—The President Did Not Look for Early Action—What Democratic Senators Think of It.

The text of the Hawaiian annexation treaty has been given to the world, and the public will soon form its conclusion as to the wisdom of the Administration in taking this great step. With the exception of a very few men who plant themselves upon the doctrine that the forerunners could read the future and were able to interpret the needs and necessities of the great republic a hundred years ago, there has been nothing but commendation of the proposition to annex this little republic to the United States. The more the correspondence and the text of the treaty is studied the more apparent is it that the manifest destiny of those islands was and has been that they should be part and parcel of the greater republic of the American continent.

The secret debate on the treaty promises to be memorable. It opens up such a new and unexplored field of thought that the final vote can scarcely be reached until the whole subject has been thoroughly and exhaustively dealt with by both the friends and foes of annexation. That discussion, however, will not be had at this session of the Senate. This has been determined upon positively.

The Foreign Relations Committee has not yet taken up the matter formally, but there were conferences yesterday between the members and between other Senators, and it was decided that it would be impolitic to seek to reject this discussion in the Senate at a time when every eye was endeavoring to hasten the consideration of the tariff bill and get it out of the way, so that the extraordinary session of Congress could adjourn and go home. There is now an amicable understanding between the Democrats and the Republicans that the tariff bill shall be considered as fast as possible and having been done to interfere with this desirable agreement.

The members of the committee hold that no harm can come to the treaty by holding it in abeyance. On the contrary, they see nothing but good in this policy. If the debate were started now, other and more pressing business would be stopped, and votes that otherwise would be cast for the treaty might be cast against it. This is a case where deliberation and consideration will help the cause, for the margin of votes on the opposite side is claimed to be too narrow to permit of any attempt to ratify the treaty just at this juncture.

Some of the most ardent advocates of annexation hold to this view, and it may be set down as a fixed fact that nothing will be done now, such as the note making and the like, to see that the subject taken up before Congress adjourns. The opposition of an aggressive character is centered in half a dozen men who are especially denunciatory in their remarks with respect to this convention. Time is expected to soften some of the fiercest, as if they were brought face to face with the proposition now, they would only gather around them additional support that might endanger the success of the scheme.

It was said by one of the leading members of the committee yesterday that the treaty was not sent in with any intention of having it called up at present. Other motives are said to have animated the President in his conclusion to immediately set on foot the proposition to annex the Hawaiian Islands. He feared the abrogation of the reciprocal treaty, which would be a measure, at least, destroy the prestige of the United States among the people and lead them to think that this Government was not the friend it professed itself to be; and he also feared the aggressive spirit being manifested by the Japanese in their conduct toward Hawaii in the matter of emigration of Japanese subjects into the little republic.

The mere negotiation of the treaty and its transmission to the Senate is notice to the world of the intention of the United States and a warning to all other powers to keep their hands off. This sign post having been erected, it matters little whether the final act in connection with annexation is taken now or twelve months hence. The effect is the same, for there is no doubt anywhere but that annexation will eventually follow the negotiation of this treaty.

The objections of the Japanese government are based upon the third article of the treaty, which expressly stipulates that all existing treaties between the Hawaiian government and other nations shall remain in force, and, being replaced with such treaties as may exist, or as may hereafter be concluded between the United States and such countries. This clause strikes a death-blow to the privilege that Japan has so long enjoyed upon the islands, and under which privileges she has been said to be filling the islands up with her soldiers under the guise of laborers. The Japanese government claims that, under her treaty rights, she has certain perpetual privileges that cannot be interfered with, and this is the cause of the recent inquiry of the representatives of that power at the State Department.

It is not probable that this protest will amount to more than a diplomatic incident. No other government is expected to take any notice of the proposed act of the United States, although several of the influential English papers are endeavoring madly to work up a feeling over there that English rights have been trampled upon. In the minds of many Englishmen, English rights are always trampled upon when anyone else gets something that Great Britain covets, and the recent effort of that government to secure Necker Island, one of the Hawaiian group, as a landing place for her Australian cable, indicates that Great Britain jealously covets this key to the Pacific Ocean.

The effort on the part of certain Democrats to make a party question out of annexation has failed signally, for some of the most ardent supporters of annexation are found on that side of the chamber. Inasmuch as the Republicans, however, may be expected to solidly support what is evidently an Administration measure, the

opinions of the Democrats are of more interest just now than those of the Republicans.

The Democrats are by no means united in their view of the treaty. Some of them are outspoken in condemnation; others are equally determined to support it, and a large number express the determination to suspend final judgment for the present, some admitting that they are in doubt as to the wisdom of opposing annexation, and will decide after debate and deliberate consideration. It would be impossible to make an accurate estimate of the strength of the treaty in the Senate at this time. Some Senators who are fully decided as to their vote state positively that they will not indicate how they would vote on a question to be decided in executive session.

Senator Turpie, of Indiana, who is supposed by his colleagues to be strongly for annexation, said last evening, curtly: "I will make my intentions as to this treaty known when my name is called for a vote upon it."

Senator Berry, of Arkansas, is undoubtedly opposed to the treaty, but thinks it improper to discuss the probable action of the Democrats in the matter, and his own position cannot be positively ascertained from himself.

Senator Cockrell said yesterday that it is not possible to predict how the Democrats of the Senate would vote upon the question. He said that he himself would examine the matter with great care, and would hear all the arguments on both sides before feeling prepared to vote for or against ratification.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, is outspoken in opposition to the treaty, and said the majority of the Democrats would be against it; but he believed full discussion would alter votes on both sides of the chamber.

Senator Mills, of Texas, spoke with his usual directness upon the question of ratification. Said he: "The treaty is a proposition to depart radically from our ideas of government. It was never contemplated by the fathers that we should spread over the earth, and it is not a part of our destiny to colonize. The fundamental principle of this republic was that we should admit only equal States, people by American citizens, and it is far from our proper policy to bring in territory filled with Mongolians, who could send their representatives to our Congress and bring their alien hordes into our States upon an equal footing with us."

Jefferson said we should eventually take in Cuba, for it is the key to the Gulf of Mexico, and that done, we should stop. There are only 3,000 Americans out of 100,000 people in Hawaii, the balance being every sort of a mongrel. We should only bring new territory into the Union as States. Our fathers intended us to have no colonies, but every new acquisition was to be a part of the whole constitutional system. If we take in Hawaii, we would then be asked to take Samoa, and then the Philippine Islands, and under that system we would have Senators representing but 150 people, and possibly none of them Americans.

"It is not possible, it seems to me, for one people to unite upon a policy even of this importance, and to be unanimous upon any question. I am confident, however, that we shall beat the treaty."

Senator Hale, of Tennessee, is firmly opposed to the treaty. He said: "I am opposed to this Government embarking in the English policy of colonization, of which it seems to me, this is the initiative. I am opposed to the territorial limits of this country now, and shall oppose, as far as I can, the establishing of colonies. If we were going to take in anything, Cuba would be far preferable because she stands right at our gateway to the south, while Hawaii is 2,000 miles from our western shore."

Senator Morgan of Alabama and his new colleague, Mr. Pettus, are both for annexation. Discussing the subject, Mr. Pettus said: "Yes, I am in favor of the annexation of those islands, and I am in favor of the annexation of the island of Cuba. I am in favor of anything that will make this a strong and powerful country. I want it to go on progressing and developing until there shall be none greater."

Mr. Tolson of Colorado, who has just returned to the city, rather contented to doubt as to his position. He was unqualifiedly in favor of annexation and knew of no valid reason that could be advanced against it. The idea that it was in violation of our policy to extend our territory in this way was absurd, and if we ever did have such a policy he declared that it ought to be abandoned.

Many Senators who refrain from talking have been set down as being antagonistic to annexation. This is said by Senators who have talked with them privately and who have been very candid in withholding their opinions until they have studied the subject more thoroughly.

IN DEFENSE OF HER NAME

Miss Fannie Jackson Kills Ed. Kilgore for Slandering Her.

She Had Rejected His Suit and He Thereupon Tried to Rain Her Character.

Paris, Tex., June 17.—This morning at 10 o'clock Ed. Kilgore was shot and killed at the depot in Ladonia. He was sitting in the gentlemen's waiting-room, talking with a friend, when Miss Fannie Jackson entered and fired a shot from a revolver which went wide of the mark and struck her brother, Brodie Jackson, making a wound in his forehead. Kilgore then ran out of the depot, pursued by Bud, Charles and Fannie Jackson, who fired a perfect fusillade at him. Kilgore fell, fairly riddled with bullets.

After he had fallen the young woman walked up to him and fired three more bullets into his prostrate form, exclaiming as she did so: "You coward! You have slandered me enough!"

The Jacksons are excellent people and stand high. The young lady has been educated in one of the best schools.

Kilgore killed a man about three years ago and was convicted of manslaughter. After serving eighteen months he was pardoned. The Jacksons had been his friends during his troubles.

On his return from the penitentiary he endeavored to pay suit to the young lady, but she refused to have anything to do with him. He began to circulate stories reflecting on her. This led to his tragic and sensational death today.

Ivy Institute Business College, 8th and E. Unexcelled summer course, \$5; day or night.

The Finest Lumber, 1 Cent a Foot. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

12-Inch Boards, 1 Cent a Foot. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

Lacy's pure food ice cream, none better, 90c. per gallon. 601-603 N. Y. ave. n.w.

Bargains—Cypress Boards, \$1.50 per 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

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SPANISH GOLD FOR CUBANS

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Fall Into Their Hands.

WEYLER'S MEN DESERTING

Over One Hundred Soldiers of the Pizarro Battalion Join the Insurgents and Prove Their Loyalty in a Sharp Skirmish—Financial Situation Growing More Serious.

Havana, via Key West, June 17.—The train from Havana to Matanzas, which was blown up last week by insurgents, between Minas and Campo Florida, as already reported, carried \$200,000 in \$5 gold pieces. All this money fell into the hands of the Cubans, and will be sent to the Cuban junta at New York, to be used in buying arms and ammunition for the patriots. Though the fact has been carefully concealed by the Spanish authorities, it is positively known now, through a direct communication received from the Cuban camp.

The desertions in the Spanish army become more numerous every day. Over 100 soldiers of the Pizarro Battalion have joined the insurgents. A few minutes after they arrived at the Cuban lines they were attacked by a Spanish column and fought desperately on the Cuban side, defeating the column which was compelled to retire with seventeen killed and twenty-one wounded, many of them officers. The Spanish deserters say that life in the Spanish army is simply intolerable. The soldiers are roughly treated, have scarcely anything to eat and receive their pay only in paper money.

The steamer which left for Spain on June 15 carried twenty-seven Spanish guerrilleros, sentenced to hard labor in Africa. They had planned to join the insurgents, but on their way to the Cuban lines they encountered the battalion of Segovia, which captured them.

The Spanish battalion of San Quentin untied and refused to accept their pay in paper money. The soldiers were not appraised until the colonel solemnly promised them that payments would hereafter be made half in gold and half in silver. Notwithstanding this promise, several soldiers of the battalion deserted to the Cubans.

The financial situation is worse than last week. For immediate payments \$50,000,000 is required by the Spanish treasury and there is no hope that the money will be forthcoming from Spain.

The Diario de la Marina has published a savage attack on Consul General Lee. The American representative is called a "liar," who takes news against Spain to impress the American Administration in favor of the Cubans.

Gen. Weyler has received strict orders from the central government to modify his policy of cruelty and his war of extermination. It is said here that such orders were issued after several notes from Senor Dupuy de Lome, pointing out to his government that public opinion in the United States was aroused by reports of the cruel conduct of the Cuban war and that a change in the methods of warfare would be very effective in favor of the Spanish cause in America.

Gen. Weyler has received these orders with disgust. He says that his policy of herding the pacifists in the towns and exterminating the Cuban people is the only way to crush the revolution. He has announced that he is working upon a new plan that will soon settle all the difficulties which beset the paper money question.

In Matanzas yesterday a woman with a babe in her arms fell in the street from hunger and exhaustion.

The fever and dysentery are playing havoc there, the death rate being appalling.

There comes a report also that the concentrated are rioting in the town and ransacking stores and private houses as a result of their desperate hunger.

GOMEZ WRITES TO PALMA.

Says That the Outlook Was Never Brighter for the Cuban Cause.

New York, June 17.—Under date of May 16, Gen. Maximo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban patriot army, writes to Delegate Tomas Estrada Palma as follows:

"I am more pleased than ever with our tactics, which are productive of the best results, under the peculiar circumstances of this war."

"Despite his numerous army, Gen. Weyler has so far been unable to interfere with my movements. We are now holding the same positions as four months ago. The Spanish troops don't disturb us to any great extent, and whatever fighting we have had has been of our own seeking. The alleged pacification is absurd, and his official announcements so ridiculous that it will certainly bear an effect contrary to that desired by Weyler."

"The Cuban revolution has never been more powerful than now, although Weyler's cruelty makes it more bloody. As an old soldier I can assure you that the outlook was never brighter for our sacred cause, and we all feel sanguine as to the ultimate success."

"I see that there is again some talk about a compromise. Of this I know only what I have often written to you and now repeat: We have sworn our constitution and shall uphold it at the sacrifice of ourselves."

"But be that as it may, independence is not far off, because while Spain is now almost exhausted, we are getting stronger every day."

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NO HOPE FOR THE QUEEN

Will Probably Be Blind Until the End of Her Days.

CATARACT NOT THE CAUSE

A Peculiar Film Gathering Over the Retina Which an Eminent Surgeon Says It Is Impossible to Remove by an Operation or Other Treatment.

London, June 17.—The calamity that has befallen the Queen, the almost complete loss of her sight, is even graver than was stated in the first cable dispatch to The Times on the subject. There is unfortunately little hope of even a partial restoration of the impaired faculty.

The case is a most unusual one. The cause of the trouble is not catarrh, but a peculiar film over the retina, which, it is said, it is impossible to remove by an operation or other treatment. Her Majesty's eyes were examined some weeks ago by a famous London oculist, who was uncertain at first in regard to the original cause of the malady. He consulted among others a prominent surgeon, who is the head of the staff of a leading London hospital, whose specialty is diseases of the feet and limbs. He was strongly of the opinion that the knees, from which the Queen has suffered for many years, was the real cause of the peculiar malady of her eyes. He had had several such cases. He was unable to account for the strange effect, but ascribed it in general terms to gouty condensation of the blood. He was unable, unfortunately, to cite a case where a cure of blindness from this cause had been effected. On the contrary, the blindness almost always becomes complete without long delay.

The news of the Queen's sad affliction is now becoming known in London. It has been decided by certain London editors in view of Her Majesty's strong desire to make no public announcement of the fact in their journals pending the jubilee festivities.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

Vain Efforts of Beaten Newspapers to Discredit the Report.

New York, June 17.—In a letter to the Sun today, a writer signing himself "Monmouth," but whose identity is well known to that paper, supplies strong confirmation of the Sun's and The Washington Times' cable dispatch announcing Queen Victoria's blindness. The advice mentioned in this letter were produced and their genuineness can be vouched for.

The writer says: "The attempts which some of the newspapers are making to discredit Queen Victoria's substantial blindness simply show the authors' ignorance of a fact which has been known for some time past in the English court circle."

"Several weeks ago, I saw a letter, written by a lady within that circle, which contained these words: 'The poor Queen, on her jubilee, will hear the shouts of the crowds as she drives to St. Paul's, but, alas! poor lady, she will not be able to see her people, for she is practically blind.'"

"From other sources I had received the same information, and when it appeared in the Sun's dispatch from London the other day, was only surprised that it had not been made public before."

ACCIDENT TO MR. McMILLAN.

The Millionaire Brother of the Senator Shoots Himself.

Detroit, Mich., June 17.—Hugh McMillan, the millionaire president of the Commercial National Bank, accidentally shot himself at his Jefferson-avenue residence yesterday, while firing a self-cocking revolver from a bureau drawer. The matter was kept quiet by the family until this evening.

The ball entered his left side, just below the waist-line, and came out just above the hip joint. The doctors declare that no important organ was injured, and the wounded man will recover.

There seems no reason to doubt the family's story, as Mr. McMillan is in excellent health and of undoubted financial soundness. He is interested in more than a dozen big enterprises in this city in association with his brother, United States Senator McMillan. When the accident occurred Mr. McMillan was preparing for a visit to his daughter, in the East.

A MILLIONAIRE DROWNED.

Two Young Ladies Who Were With Him Also Lost Their Lives.

Greenville, Tex., June 17.—News reached here this morning that T. H. King, cashier of the First National Bank, had been drowned while out rowing in a lake on his farm, six miles northeast of town, together with Miss Kate Austin, of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Ida Shanks, of Sherman, Tex. The news was brought in by Fred Norworthy, the only surviving member of the party.

King was the richest citizen here, his wealth being estimated at \$1,500,000.

DEATH OF JOHN M. BONHAM

Passes Away at His Cottage in Atlantic City.

Lawyer, Business Man, and Author. Some of His Best Known Works.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 17.—John Milton Bonham, the well-known lawyer and author, of Washington, D. C., died at his cottage, 1723 Pacific avenue, this evening. The deceased was sixty-one years of age and during the many days of oil speculation gained a national reputation.

Mr. Bonham was born in York county, Pa., and admitted to the bar in that county. He practiced law for a short time, and moved to the oil regions, where he rapidly gained prominence in his profession. He was one of the first to transport oil through pipes, and amassed a large fortune in that undertaking. Upon gaining his fortune he turned to literary pursuits.

Among his better known works are "Railway Secrecy and Trusts," "Industrial Liberty and Socialism." These latter attracted wide attention and are among the ablest works in the class to which they belong.

Mr. Bonham was very well known in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Pittsburgh. He leaves no family.

THE YACHT RACE A FAILURE.

It Was More of a Drifting Than a Sailing Match.

New York, June 17.—The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club began today with a race in provoking calm; varied occasionally by a few puffs of wind. The race between the big sloops, which was to have been the event of the day, was a failure, and none but the 30-footers finished.

Stole a Barber's Outfit.

Hamlet Parnell, colored, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Hartigan on a warrant sworn out by W. P. Magruder, charging him with having stolen several pairs of clippers, razors, and other barbers' supplies from his shop in Hyattsville. Parnell was locked up in No. 6 station and will be turned over to the Maryland authorities this morning.

Hanna Carries Cleveland.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 17.—At midnight the returns from the Republican primary elections here indicated that Hanna's slate had gone through with probably four or five exceptions.

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THE CLEVELAND REMNANT.

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THE EX-QUEEN'S PROTEST

Liliuokalani's Veto on the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty.